

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, ETC., AND FOR
PRIVATE LIBRARIES AT THE
OUTPORTS.
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
WHICH IS INCORPORATED IN THE
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,
SUBSCRIPTION, £14/- IN ADVANCE,
£12 PER ANNUM. POSTAGE TO ANY
PART OF THE WORLD 2/-.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

IN PREPARATION
THE
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
FOR 1910.
Complete Edition ... \$10.00
Small ... 5.00
Order may be sent to the
Hongkong Daily Press Office and
to the Local Booksellers.

No. 16,140. 三十四年一千九百一十一年一月三十日星期四 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13TH, 1910. 二三月廿四日一千九百一十一年 HONGKONG HOTEL TELEPHONE, NO. 636. PRICE, 13 PER MONTH.

JUST RECEIVED

SHIPMENT OF

6,000

NEW

VICTOR
RECORDS
AND
SAMPLES OF THE LATEST
MACHINES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

S. MOUTRIE &
CO. LIMITED.

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
OF SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.
Alexander Molnud, Esq., Chairman.
C. Stephanus, Esq.
Lme Yung So, Esq.
J. H. McMichael, Esq.
C. H. Burrell, Esq.
J. A. Wattie, Esq., Managing Director.
A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.
S. B.Neill, F.I.A. Actuary.

A strong British Corporation Registered
under Foreign Companies Act.
Insurance in Force \$34,054,152.00
Assets 7,114,493.08
Income for Year 3,073,634.81
Total Security to Policyholders 7,583,652.53

LEFFEY KNOX, Esq., Hongkong, Can-
District Manager, on Messrs.
B. W. TAPES, Esq., and the
District Secretary, Philippines,
1472, ALEXANDER BUILDING, HONGKONG.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$3.50 per cask, or Factory
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per bag, or Factory
SHEDWAN, TOME'S & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [al491]

SOURED MILK.

SPECIALLY prepared from pure cultures
of selected lactic fermenta.

26 CENTS PER PINT.

Orders must be sent in twenty-four hours
in advance.

THE
DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

PEAK TEAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.
every 1 hour.

SATURDAY.

Extra Cars 3.15 p.m. 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAY.

3.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS at 5.45 p.m. 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to

11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the

Company's Office, Alexander Building, Des-

sertion Head Quarters.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1908. [al520]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

(TELEPHONE 77).

NEW STOCK OF

BILLIARD CUES.

PLAIN ASH FOR CLUB USE	\$1.75
ROSEWOOD BUTTED	3.00
EBONY BUTTED, SPECIAL VALUE	5.50
THE "PEALL" RECORD CUE	11.00

(BREAK 3.30). CUE TIPS, TIP FASTENERS, CUE CASES

IVORY AND BONZOLINE BALLS.

TABLES RECOVERED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CHAMPAGNES.

POMMERY & GREENO,
BOLLINGER & CO., VINT 1900,
GIESLER & CO., VINT 1900,
POL ROGER, VINT 1900,
LANSON PERE ET FILS, VINT 1900,
DUC DE MONTEBELLO,
TILBOY & CO., VINT 1898 & 1900,
PAUL DOMMIER & CO.,
LOUIS RENAULT.

TELPHONE NO. 75.
CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

OR

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

LONDON ADDRESS: 3A, NEW LONDON STREET, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANDY ★★★

" ★★★

" ★★

" ★

" IMPERIAL WHISKY"

A MAGNIFICENT BRAND, SPECIALLY
SELECTED FOR THE FAR EAST.

WHISKY, PAUL-MALL

" JOHN WALKER & SONS'

OLD HIGHLAND

O. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL

BLEND

PORT WINE, INVALIDS

DOURO

SHERBY, LA TORE

AMOROSO

BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.

THE ABOVE ARE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.

HONGKONG AGENTS.

[al45]

PRICES

ON

APPLICATION.

[al45]

LONG HING & CO.,

17, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

DEALERS IN—

PHOTO GOODS of all descriptions.

EASTMAN KODAK FILMS.

&c. &c.

DEVELOPING & PRINTING

SPECIALITY.

[al465]

BREWER & CO., LIMITED,

PEDDER ST., Adjoining Main Entrance HONGKONG HOTEL TELEPHONE, NO. 636.

New Colonial Novels, \$1.75 each or

3 for \$5.00.

Summer and Sue, by Douglas Wiggin.

The CARAVANERS, by the Author of

Elizabeth and her German Garden.

Kings on Exile, by C. G. Roberts.

A Woman Against the World, by L. G.

Moberly.

The Lordship of Love, by Baroness Von

Houston.

The Settler, by Ralph Connor.

They and I, by Jerome K. Jerome.

All at Sea, by Little Edith.

Lord Elverton's Daughter, by Dorothy

Conrad.

Calvary, by Rita.

The Haven, by Edna Philpot.

Ann Valentine, by H. G. Wells.

Crickets and Cricket, by Irving Bacheller.

Cut Off from the World, by Frank Bullen.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK for 1910.

LLOYD'S CALENDAR ... 1910.

DAILY MAIL YEAR BOOK ... 1910.

DONALDSON'S ENGINEERS' HANDBOOK ... 1910.

THE NAUTICAL ALMANACK ... 1910.

BROWN'S NAUTICAL ALMANACK ... 1910.

WINNING POST-WINTER ANNUAL ... 1910.

PUNCH ALMANACK ... 1910.

Modern Woman and How to Manage Her, by W. M. GALLOCHAN.

HOW TO BE HAPPY, THOUGH CIVIL, by Rev. E. J. Hardy.

THE ART OF CHESS, by JAMES MASON.

AERIAL NAVIGATION OF TO-DAY, by Charles C. Turner.

The Diary of a Lost One, by E. L. Butcher.

The Voice, by Wales.

Confessions of Cleopatra, by Dame C. E. ROCHE.

Anna Lammot, by Victoria Cross.

THINGS SEEN IN EGYPT, by E. L. Butcher.

THINGS SEEN IN HOLLAND, by E. L. Butcher.

Electric Light, Hot and Cold Water, by E. L. Butcher.

Electric Passenger Elevator to each Room, by E. L. Butcher.

Table D'Hoté at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CONFECTIONERY.

Selections of the Purest and Finest Quality
Imported from the Leading London, New
York and Parisian Houses.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES.

"IN FANCY BOXES:
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS, CHOCOLATE
WALNUTS, and others in Great Variety
ALMONDS and RAISINS, MIXED
ALMONDS."

FULLER'S CONFECTIONERY.

COCOANUT TAFFY, ALMOND TAFFY
CREME APRICOTS, SUCRE DE LA
CREME, CARAMELS, PEPPERMINT
LUMPS, and CHOCOLATES, 1 lb. and
1 lb. Boxes, &c., &c., &c., WALNUT
TOFFEE, PEPPERMINT CREAMS

PASCALL'S FRENCH
CONFECTIONERY.

NOUGAT, NUTTONA, WALNUT
TOFFEE, FONDANTS, CARAMELS
&c., &c., &c.

MACKINTOSH'S CREAM and TREACLE
TOFFEE, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS
of the Finest Quality in Great
Variety.

TOM SMITH'S & CALEY'S
CRACKERS.

Special Designs for Table Decorations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,

ALBERTINA BISCUITS

HONGKONG, 10th December, 1909.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: P.M.P.

Cable, A.D.C. 5th Ed. Letter.

P. O. Box, 94. Telephone No. 12.

MARRIAGE.
At Union Church, Kynsley Road, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. T. W. Pearce (the bridegroom's father), assisted by the Rev. C. H. Hickling, Thomas Ernest, only son of Rev. T. W. Pearce, to EVELYN, second daughter of Alexander Rodger, East Point.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FIFTH STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 13TH, 1910.

We note in the Home papers the report of an interview with the Russian Minister of Finance containing statements which might lead one to think that it was this expression of opinion which suggested to Mr. PHILANDER KNOX, the American Secretary of State, the proposal he has formulated in a memorandum sent to all the Powers interested in the maintenance of the open-door policy in China. The cablegrams, however, do not inform us exactly when that memorandum was issued, but they contain indications that it was sent out some days before the first news was published, as some of the Powers—Germany and China—had already replied. It may therefore be that the Russian Minister was speaking with the knowledge that such a proposal had been made when he told an interviewer that it was not desired that Russian railways in Manchuria should possess political privileges and that "the right of jurisdiction in the railway zone would willingly be given up if a propagandist could be provided." Mr. Kokovtsov went even further than that. He said he intended to propose that the right should be exercised by the Consular Body, Russia retaining the right to provide for the protection of the territory in the zone. "The Russian guards must," he said, "as a matter of course be maintained." That

is to say, we presume, so long as the railways remain Russian property. But the Minister is reported to have added: "If another Power should produce the necessary funds, Russia would be willing to negotiate as to the sale of the railways in Manchuria. In this connection, however, it must be remembered that they had cost Russia 250,000,000 roubles. So far, no Power had offered to buy them." As we have suggested, it may have been this statement that gave to the American Government a key to the solution of a problem which has evidently been much discussed in Mr. Knox's Department during the last six months. A telegram we published yesterday contained the announcement that American bankers and a prominent Chinese enterprise (which we are unable to identify) were prepared to provide the necessary capital. That is a statement which will not be accepted without reserve, but, even if it were a fact, the offer could not be entertained. The scheme would have no chance of success unless it was open to all Powers to participate in agreed proportions in the loan to China of the capital necessary for the purchase of the lines. Careful discussion of every detail of the plan is necessary before any decision is reached, and it is not therefore very surprising to learn that Mr. Knox does not expect to learn the fate of his proposal for another six months. Our latest news from Japan is that while the Foreign Office maintains silence on the subject, strong public opposition is manifested. At the present stage of the negotiations it is not clear what reasons other than political reasons exist for opposing the scheme. When the *New York Post* writes of the proposal as being tantamount to asking Japan to confess that she is violating the open-door policy, we take it the writer means that a refusal to accept the principle of the scheme would be interpreted in that sense. No doubt it would, but it is only fair to remember that whenever definite charges have been made Japan has met them and cleared herself of the aspersions. Nevertheless, these allegations will doubtless be continually repeated while the present arrangements last. Apart from this aspect of the matter the scheme, as we have previously pointed out, recommends itself as offering the best security for the continuation of the purchases in the very growing number of people in Russia in the inevitability of another war between Russia and Japan, that the present arrangement of the two Powers in Manchuria is likely to be a source of perpetual friction and increasing danger. Only considerations of this nature are likely to influence the two Governments in favour of the proposal.

Dr. and Mrs. O. Muller returned to the Colony yesterday by the German mail steamer.

The consecration of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Perrot to the Bishopric of Bangkok is expected to take place on the 20th instant.

Cable communication between Japan and Korea interrupted. Telegrams are being forwarded by post from Shimonoseki to Fusan.

The Siamese Government have passed a law making it compulsory for owners of automobiles to register their cars. Chauffeurs must take out licences.

The Balgownie Rubber Estates, Ltd., Singapore, paid to shareholders on the 5th inst. an interim dividend of 25 per cent. (making 45 per cent. interim.)

An announcement appears in the Bankow papers that Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co. have disposed of their business at that port to the Bankow Dispensary from the 1st inst.

The Board of Posts and Communications intends to send a mission, consisting of ten officials, to Belgium, to study the postal and railway administrations of that country with a view to improving those in China.

The Chinese who returned from America the other day and was on a Canton night steamer with a large quantity of ammunition and arms in his possession was at the Magistrate yesterday ordered to pay a fine of \$250 and to have his arms and ammunition confiscated.

Lieut. Howlett-Cooper has been promoted to Commander. It will be remembered that he was attached to H.M.S. Kent and was recently married in Singapore, to Miss Dorothy Leek, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Leek of the General Hospital.

At the Union Church yesterday the marriage of Miss Eva Rodger and Mr. T. E. Pearce was solemnised, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. T. W. Pearce, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. C. H. Hickling. The bride was given away by her father, and Mr. E. F. Autott was best man. Miss Nan Rodger and Miss Constance Pearce, sisters of the bride and bridegroom, were the bridesmaids. A reception was afterwards held at the residence of the bride's parents at East Point, and the happy couple subsequently left by the steamer *Marie Louise* to spend their honeymoon in Japan.

On December 26th the King of Spain inaugurated a War School in connection with the organisation of the Spanish Army.

General Sir J. M. Macleod left Peking on Tuesday and is expected to arrive here by the English mail on Thursday or Friday. He will probably proceed direct to Portugal.

"Penal servitude for life" was the sentence passed by the Chief Justice of Singapore on two Chinese who were found guilty of returning from banishment. This is the only sentence which the Straits law allows.

This evening at the Union Club, Kennedy Road, the Hon. Sir Francis and Lady May will conduct an "Iris Evening" in connection with the Moore Centenary. The meeting will commence at 9 p.m. sharp, and is open to the public. The chair will be taken by Mr. E. Potter. A large attendance is expected.

A valuable watch, worth \$151, belonging to a Japanese merchant, was destroyed through the carelessness of a coolie in charge of a truck on Tuesday afternoon. He allowed the truck to get beyond his control and it dashed into the richly mounted and the lady, the wife of the merchant, who occupied it was thrown to the ground. The defendant was brought before the Magistrate yesterday and ordered to pay a fine of \$5, and pay \$30 compensation.

In consequence of the repeated recommendation of a certain high official that Sheng Yun, ex-Viceroy of Kansu and Shensi, who was recently degraded for neglecting to carry out the prescribed reforms in his province, to be reinstated, the Prince Regent says a contemporary, has told the Grand Councilors that he not only has no intention to re-instate officials who have been degraded for opposing reforms, but that he hates to hear their very names.

The adoption of a law which has long been in force in Hongkong appears to have been of material benefit to Singapore. According to the *Straits Times*, there is great decrease of serious crime noticeable in the local courts of late. This is believed to be largely due to the adoption of a new regulation under which Chinese criminals who have more than two convictions are summarily banished. Save in the case of Malaya and other British subjects who cannot thus dealt with there will be no longer cases in which offenders with ten or fifteen previous convictions come before the local courts.

A daring armed robbery at Sankung in the New Territory took place on the 10th inst. at six o'clock. A number of men armed with revolvers entered two houses and after threatening the inmates stole jewelry and clothing to the value of \$374. The day following two Indian police from Team Tsui Po, while near Kowloon, saw a number of men approach and burst into a shop that those might be the robbers in arresting two, but the robbers, — their escape. One of the men arrested had a loaded revolver in his possession. The two men were brought before the Magistrate yesterday and remanded.

A rumour was current in the Colony yesterday that an attempt had been made to assassinate the Governor of Macao, but at the time of going to press we have not been able to obtain any confirmation. Colour is lent to the report by a statement that the Governor of Macao, Senator Marques, quite recently received an anonymous letter containing a threat of that nature.

On inquiring last night from the Portuguese Consul as to whether he had received any news, Mr. Leitch informed our representative that he had received an official despatch from the Governor which was sent at 7.30 p.m. It would seem from this that the rumour is devoid of any substantial foundation, at least that no serious injury has been caused to the Governor.

AN EXTRADITION CASE

ARRESTED A FOURTH TIME.

The proceedings in the application for the extradition of Sun A. Wan by the Chinese Government on a charge of armed robbery within the jurisdiction of China were advanced another stage yesterday when the judgment of the Full Court was delivered ordering his discharge. The order for his discharge was conveyed to Victoria Gaol about three o'clock, and a few minutes later the prisoner, about whom there has been so much contention, was seen to pass through the doorway. He walked down the steps with clasped hands, looking rather suspiciously at the detective who followed him.

At the bottom of the steps an array of detectives were awaiting him. Detective Sergeant O'Sullivan took him by the arm as he reached the bottom and escorted him upstairs, where he was taken into the charge-room, where we understand another charge of armed robbery was preferred against him. He will probably be brought before the Magistrate again today. A number of the prisoner's friends and sympathisers were in waiting outside the gaol precincts, and one or two exchanged a few words with him as he was conducted to the charge-room.

SALE OF RACE PRIVILEGES.

The sale of race privileges in connection with the forthcoming race meeting was conducted by Messrs. Hughes and Hough at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon, when the following prices were realized:—Lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were sold to J. T. for \$390, \$400, and \$400; Lots Nos. 4 and 5 to Unity for \$450, \$450, and \$500; Lot No. 6 to J. B. Homedes for \$570; Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 61

SUPREME COURT

Wednesday, 12th January.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

BEFORE THE FULL COURT

AT EXTRADITION CASE.

sums of \$10,000 and upwards are entitled to claim a free scholarship for each \$10,000. Claims under this rule have been recorded aggregating a capital sum of \$112,000. In addition we have to raise funds for the erection of the Students' quarters, say, \$100,000, and for the Anatomical Laboratory, which are not included in the University buildings to be erected by Mr. Mody. We must not therefore relax our efforts to complete the full Fund required.

With regard to the question as to whether the funds in hand should be at once invested or how they should be dealt with to the best advantage, I will call a meeting to decide this matter without delay.

I congratulate you heartily on the success which has attended your efforts as Treasurer of the University Fund.—Yours sincerely,

(Signed) F. D. LUGARD.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Chinese residents in Hongkong	\$207,000
Mr. Ng Li Hing	50,000.00
Theatre performance per Chinese Committee	5,500.00
Theatre performance per Prince Heinrich	1,100.00
Chinese residents in Saigon	41,000.00
Chinese residents in Newchuan	1,344.00
Chinese residents in Amoy	1,500.00
Chinese residents in Penang per Mr. Kim Young	500.00
Chinese residents in Woichow per H.E. Chang Fat Es	92,764.00
Chinese residents in Canton (received)	16,971.00
Chinese residents in Canton (promised)	13,000.00
Chinese Government (10,000 taels)	13,680.00
Viceroy of Canton (H.E. Chang Jen Chun)	200,000.00
Per Governor of Macao	8,422.00
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	25,000.00
Messrs. The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	50,000.00
Messrs. The Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	10,000.00
Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.	10,000.00
Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.	10,000.00
Messrs. Ibrahim Pabani	7,500.00
Messrs. E. M. Esabshay	1,000.00
Messrs. Chester & Mody	10,000.00
Messrs. John Swire & Sons 230,000	* at 1/9—
Takoo Sun Yat Refinery 5,000	457,145.00
Messrs. The Ocean S.S. Co. 5,000	
Messrs. Ward, Partridge, Lowther & Co. £100 at 1/9	1,143.00
Messrs. Shaw, Tones & Co. 1,000.00	
Messrs. Gilman & Co. 250.00	
Messrs. David & Co. 5,000.00	
China Association 562 at 1/9 ...	7,177.00
H.E. The Governor 1,000.00	
Sir Henry May 500.00	
Mr. Stokes (with accrued interest)	570.00
R. M. Gray, Esq.	100.00
Interest to 31.02.09	2,170.00
Interest to 31.02.09	2,000.00
Official rate of exchange for the year 1909—1/9—	\$1,252,164.00
As above	\$1,252,164.00
Trust	17,000.00
Shanghai	10,000.00
	\$1,279,064.00

(Signed) C. P. CHATER.

A HARBOUR SENSATION.

GERMAN PRISONER ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE.

A sensational occurrence took place on Tuesday night when Hermann Witaker, the German steamboat officer who was sentenced by the German Consular Court at Shanghai to two years' imprisonment for plundering the mails between Shanghai and Hankow, by removing the seals from letters and abstracting their contents, made a determined effort to escape from custody. He was brought down from Shanghai by the s.s. *Buston* en route for Germany, where the sentence is to be served, and took advantage of the absence of his attendant at night to make his dash for liberty. He was locked in a cabin, but taking the bed sheets and his own clothing he made a rope which he fastened to a bed. By means of the rope he lowered himself into the water without making a sound and then commenced his swim for liberty. The strong currents were apparently more than he had reckoned upon, and after he had been in the water for about two and a half hours he was picked up by the crew of a police launch near the Police Pier. A dinghy was lowered and he was taken on board in a very exhausted condition. He was entirely nude, but wore a bowler hat. The coxswain took him to the Water Police Station, where stimulants and clothing were given him. Asked who he was he replied that he was a Norwegian named Johansen, and when he was further questioned as to what ship he belonged to his answer was the *Duvene*. Of course, no such ship could be traced. Inspector Langley then examined the man's hat and inside he found his card. The Inspector remembered the name, and the instant the man was taken down to the German mail steamer at the wharf. The appearance of Witaker created no little surprise, as he had not been missed. He was brought before the Magistrate yesterday, who stated that he was willing to return to the ship. An order to that effect was then made.

country but also make foreigners as according to the laws of either of the contracting parties are assimilated to subjects. It is agreed that the law that the prisoner being a naturalized subject of the U.S.A. was not subject to the treaty and should be extradited. In the course of the argument Mr. Baron Pollock remarked:

"Must not a man be taken prisoner to be the subject of the country in which he commits the offence at the time of so committing it, and does it not lie on him to show the contrary? Does it follow that because a man is a naturalized subject of the United States he may not for this purpose be a subject of the Netherlands?" And in his judgment he said:

"Two points are made on behalf of the prisoner which are of importance as involving a matter of principle affecting the liberty of the subject. The first of them is this: it is said that the prisoner is not subject to the extradition law as existing between this country and the Netherlands, by reason of his not being a subject of the Netherlands. It is said that the evidence before the magistrate showed him to be a naturalized subject of the United States, and this evidence was also supplemented by an affidavit stating that not only has the prisoner been naturalized in the United States, but that also there is no reason to believe that he was born in the Netherlands—on the contrary, it says that he has reason to believe that he was born in a city in Hungary. Therefore, it is contended that the Extradition Treaty between this country and the Netherlands does not apply, and that the prisoner cannot be given up to the Government of the Netherlands. This matter, no doubt, depends not only on the English Statute, but also on the terms of the treaty, but before alluding to the treaty I would say that the leading principle which underlies all questions of nationality as applied to crime committed within any particular country is this: Whatever rights civil or otherwise, a man may have which may be affected by his domicile if it is not and may not be perfectly clear by the law of all nations that each person is within the jurisdiction of the particular country in which he commits a crime subject to that jurisdiction; otherwise, the criminal law could not be administered according to any civilized method."

The proceedings are governed by the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1889 (Ordinance 7 of 1889). The term "fugitive criminal" is common both to the Imperial Statute—the Extradition Act, 1870—and to the local Ordinance referred to, but the interpretation placed on the term differs; for in the Imperial Act nationality is irrelevant in ordinary cases, whereas in the local Ordinance the fugitive criminal must be a "subject of China." Section 2 of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance defines "Fugitive Criminal" as follows:—"Fugitive Criminal" means any subject of China accused of an extradition crime committed within the jurisdiction of China or on board a Chinese ship on the high seas, who is suspected of being in Hongkong or on board a British ship there. And the same expression is used in the Treaty of Tianjin. Article XXI reads as follows:—"If criminals, subjects of China, shall take refuge in Hongkong or on board the British ships there, they shall, upon due requisition by the Chinese authorities, be searched for, and on proof of their guilt, delivered up." It is clear, therefore, that it must be proved in the proceedings that the person accused is a subject of China, and I agree with the learned Chief Justice Sir Francis Pigott, in the case cited (re Wong Ka Chune, I. H. K.L.B. 15) that "there must be some direct evidence before the Magistrate of nationality." In that case the learned Chief Justice said:

"It must appear in some way or other from the proceedings that the prisoner is a subject of China, for otherwise the requirements of the law would not be complied with. It must be shown, it cannot be assumed. Neither a Chinese name, nor the wearing of Chinese dress would be sufficient for the prisoner may have been born in Hongkong and so British subject, and a troublesome question as to the consequence of double nationality in respect of extradition might perhaps arise. There must therefore be some direct evidence before the Magistrate of nationality."

The question, therefore, which we have to decide is: Was there any direct evidence before the Magistrate that the accused was a subject of China? In my opinion there was not. It was contended by the Crown and by Sir Henry Berkeley on behalf of the Chinese Government: (1) that it is not necessary for the Crown to prove the fact when it is not challenged by the prisoner, and that it lies on him to show the contrary; and (2), alternatively, that there is abundant prima facie evidence to show that the prisoner is a subject of China. In regard to the evidence we were referred to the charge sheet and to the order of His Excellency the Governor upon which the Magistrate's warrant issued in which the accused was described as "Sun A Wan, late of the Wai Chow Prefecture in the Empire of China," and, further to the police evidence that the prisoner was arrested and brought before the Court by virtue of the warrant. As in this I do not think it can be contended with any show of authority that the facts alleged in the order or warrant (these documents are in the form prescribed by the Ordinance) is evidence of such facts any more than that the allegations in an indictment are evidence of the facts alleged. Then what is the other evidence relied upon? Sir Fuk says he referred to the robbery at the Kwai Sin Inn (i.e. the District magistrate), that he had known the prisoner previously on the 8th or 9th moon of the same year (i.e., 1908); that he had been coming and going in Ai Pi village frequently (i.e., when the alleged robbery took place). In cross-examination, he said that he had never spoken to him, that he was in the market place, coming and going nearly every day, that he heard people talking, hence he knew his name was Sun A Wan, and that he did not hear them call him a "reformer." As to Mr. Alabaster suggests that the whole object of the cross-examination was to establish the prisoner's association with the Reform Party, and that this creates a prima facie presumption that the Reform Party are subjects of China. Having regard, however, to the necessity of I have stated, of direct evidence, I do not think that such an implication, even if well-founded, can be of much avail. Then Chan Chan states that he had known the prisoner since 1903, that he was engaged in trade with his master, that he saw him in 1904, and once again in 1905, and he further states that in 1905 was the first time that he saw him and that he heard in the country that he was a robber and a thief. Another witness, Ho Lin, said he did not know what part of the country the prisoner came from, and by the word "country" we are asked to imply it is China, which is probably obvious, but the fact in itself does not establish his Chinese nationality, as there are numerous Chinese in China, Hongkong, and the New Territories who are British subjects. I have referred to all the evidence upon which the Crown and the Chinese Government rely, and I am clearly of opinion that there was no direct evidence before the Magistrate of nationality. But then it is contended it is not necessary to prove the prisoner's nationality when it is not challenged by him, and further, that the onus is placed on the prisoner to show he is not a subject of China, and that if there is prima facie evidence of Chinese nationality it is for the prisoner to show that he is not of Chinese nationality. In support of this contention the case of R. v. Gane, 9 Q. B. D., page 93, is relied upon. That is a case which had regard to an extradition treaty between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands and provided inter alia that the respective diplomatic agents of both countries should come up to each other respectively and present to each other respectively all persons accused of or convicted of any of the extradition crimes committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, who should be found within the territories of the other party. The word "subject" was defined in the treaty as including not only naturalized citizens of the

country but also such foreigners as according to the laws of either of the contracting parties are assimilated to subjects. It is agreed that the law that the prisoner being a naturalized subject of the U.S.A. was not subject to the treaty and should be extradited. In the course of the argument Mr. Baron Pollock remarked:

"That it is not an offence for the Crown to prove definitely the nationality of the prisoner."

(2) That, at any rate, this is unnecessary where the prisoner himself does not set up that he is a Chinese subject.

(3) And that there was before the magistrate sufficient prima facie evidence that prisoner was a Chinese subject.

Now, as far as the first point, we were referred to Baron and Chalmers on Extradition, page 16, and to the case of R. v. Gane, 9 Q. B. D., page 93. There is no doubt of the correctness of the proposition that under the Imperial Act a fugitive criminal may be the subject of a third State, who has committed an offence in a foreign country, and then fled to British dominions. In R. v. Gane it was, however, argued for the prisoner that as the demand for extradition must under Article XI of the Treaty between Great Britain and the State applying for rendition be made by the diplomatic agent of the criminal's country, the intention was clearly manifested that the subject of a third Government not a party to the treaty was not to be rendered. The Court answered that any person committing a crime within the jurisdiction of a country was pro tanto a subject of that country, which became for the purposes of the Act his country, which could demand his extradition unless treaty arrangements provided to the contrary. Now, the decision of the Court in that case referred specifically to, and obviously turned directly on, the very general language of the definition in the Extradition Act. That act was passed to give effect to the provisions of treaties made or to be made with the British Government by foreign Powers. The subject of Chinese extradition in this Colony is, of course, governed by the Chinese Extradition Act, 1889, which was passed to give effect to Article XXI of the Treaty of Tianjin. In the local Ordinance the term "fugitive criminal" is defined as meaning "any subject of China accused." The difference between the language of section 2 of the local Ordinance and section 26 of the Imperial Act is very significant, and it seems to me clear that section 2 of the Ordinance constitutes a condition precedent to the jurisdiction of the magistrate to commit, that the prisoner should be proved to be actually of Chinese nationality. This being so, the burden of proof must of course rest on the Crown to establish the facts mentioned in the Ordinance. The affirmative allegations which were set out in the defence which I would like to point out that on the record as it stood, and on the facts as developed, the defendant could justify the affirmative allegations which were set out. If his Lordship would look at the defence he would see that it was common ground between the parties that the defendant engaged the plaintiff, and that before the expiration of the plaintiff's agreement she was dismissed, and that it was agreed to pay her passage to India. If there were no further facts proved in this case, that would entitle the plaintiff to judgment. The affirmative allegations that the defendant had to prove were that first of all she, in making the contract, acted as agent; secondly, that she was justified in dismissing the plaintiff on account of wilful disobedience and general behaviour; and thirdly, that the plaintiff agreed to give up her passage. The first paragraph of the defence said that the defendant acted as agent for her husband, and he (Mr. Hett) wished to know whether his friend alleged that the defendant was acting as principal.

Mr. Dixon—This action is brought, not against the husband, as it should have been, but they have chosen to sue the wife.

Mr. Hett—Had we sued Colonel Prior we must have failed. The onus would be on us to prove that Mrs. Prior was the agent. I will now apply to—

Mr. Dixon—I expected that I am only instructed to appear on behalf of Mrs. Prior, therefore if there is an application to substitute the name of Colonel Prior as defendant, the case must be non-suited. They can bring a further action if they like.

Mr. Hett—I don't propose to substitute Colonel Prior for Mrs. Prior. I propose to add Colonel Prior as defendant.

After this short argument his Lordship agreed to add Colonel Prior as a defendant, and said he would consider the question of costs.

Mr. Dixon, in opening, informed the Court that the plaintiff was engaged in Madras last year by Mrs. Prior, and the terms of the engagement were that she should come out to Hongkong and look after the defendant's little girl. Defendants were to pay her passage, and in March this year they were to provide the return passage. The actual engagement was made by Mrs. Prior, but Colonel Prior provided the money for the passage as well as the monthly payments, and it was he who terminated the contract. Plaintiff arrived in Hongkong about May, and he (Mr. Hett) wished to know whether his friend could spare her before her notice was up. Colonel and Mrs. Prior decided to let the plaintiff go earlier than they were legally bound to, and Mrs. Prior asked Miss Englewood to step into the drawing room to discuss the matter. The plaintiff flatly declined, and Mrs. Prior returned and told her husband. He was furious, went to the door of her room and asked her to come into the drawing room. She said she would not, and Colonel Prior replied, "Very well if you do not come into the drawing room in a quarter of an hour." She said she would not go, and the Colonel told her to leave in a quarter of an hour. Miss Englewood said, "Oh! That is fine." Then she ran to the head of the landing and told the boy to carry up her box. Colonel Prior said she would not give orders in his house, but the box was subsequently taken up, the packing it, and then all her belongings were put out of the house and she went away. A few days later Colonel Prior got a letter from Messrs. Brutton and Holt applying for payment of \$59.25, being amount of salary due to her up to the 18th. The letter also asked about the plaintiff's passage to India. Colonel Prior was now willing to pay her \$19 due for wages up till the time of her departure.

Colonel Prior was then called to the witness stand and gave evidence on the line of his solicitor's opening statement. He said the plaintiff wrote to his wife telling her that she expected to find Hongkong a paradise, but was disappointed. She was discontented, morose and always un-

satisfactory, socially speaking, and of late her conduct had become, if it was not libellous to say so, outrageous. She used to walk up and down before the veranda of her room with her nose in the air and her eyes apparently fixed on the Peak, and he felt sure that she did this to irritate him.

In cross-examination, witness said he could not suggest any reason for the plaintiff's disrespectful conduct. He was firmly convinced that she had desired to be irritable, and he thought her ingratitude of what they had done for her was most marked. Plaintiff's resignation upset the child's education. He knew Miss Englewood was short-sighted, but they were five yards apart when she ignored him. On one occasion witness found plaintiff listening at the door of the room in which he and his wife were conversing, but he did not speak to her about it, as he was afraid she would make a scene. On one occasion plaintiff's wages were withheld because they had reason to think she was "boiling." In paying her he watched the exchange so that she should have the advantage of a few old dollars.

What do you expect is going to pay her passage back to India? Some of her friends, I suppose, are putting up costs for her now.

Mrs. Prior then gave evidence, and the hearing was adjourned until this morning.

WEPPING ECZEMA TWENTY YEARS

Never Without Irritation—Was Told He Could Not Be Cured—At One Time Pain and Burning Barred Sleep—Could Hardly Walk and was Becoming Quite Weak.

ECONOMICALLY CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"It is now nearly twenty years since I was first attacked with weeping eczema on the leg just above the knee, which the doctors informed me I should never get rid of. During that time I have never known what it is to be without irritation. The last attack which lasted for four months was the worst of all. I could not sleep or sleep at night through the agony, underwent treatment by a doctor but could get no relief, so left off going. The pain was so intense at night with right thigh that I could not sleep, and the burning sensation when in bed was intolerable. I began to feel quite weak for want of proper rest."

"My daughter mentioned a case of a man who had an attack of eczema on the leg just above the knee, which the doctors informed me I should never get rid of. During that time I have never known what it is to be without irritation. The last attack which lasted for four months was the worst of all. I could not sleep or sleep at night through the agony, underwent treatment by a doctor but could get no relief, so left off going. The pain was so intense at night with right thigh that I could not sleep, and the burning sensation when in bed was intolerable. I began to feel quite weak for want of proper rest."

"My wife has also used the Cuticura Ointment. She has used it twice, and the two applications have entirely cured her. I cannot speak too highly of the Cuticura Remedies. So I sent for a set (consisting of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Salve) and after using them the first night had a good night's sleep and from that time forward had no trouble with the pain. The sores healed up, and I continued the Cuticura Ointment for about a fortnight longer and have taken the Cuticura Pills nightly till the bottle was empty. The sores are entirely gone, and the Cuticura Ointment has entirely disappeared. I have at present two bottles of the Ointment left. I can from personal experience recommend the Cuticura Remedies as an economical and effective treatment."

"Every Number of Indian Children and Adults can be treated with Cuticura Soap to cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Purify the Blood, A Salve to cure Ulcers, and Cuticura Pills to remove the Ulcer. Price 1/- per Box. Cuticura Soap, Price 1/- per Box. Cuticura Ointment, Price 1/- per Box. Cuticura Salve, Price 1/- per Box. Cuticura Pills, Price 1/- per Box. London Drugs, 100,000 Boxes of Cuticura Soap and 32,000 boxes of Cuticura Salve."

48-1

had been to the expense of consulting a lawyer, and also of the advice given. Then an incident occurred about music lessons. When Mrs. Prior discovered that her child was never called by the governess, she asked the plaintiff why it was, and Miss Englewood replied that the child never went in for her lessons. Mrs. Prior asked the plaintiff to call her in future, but the latter replied, "No, I will not." Matters went

NOTICE.

Communications, newspaper, Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c. should be addressed to DAVID SASSOON & CO., and special business matter THE MANAGER, 8th Floor, 5th Letter, P.O. Box 33, Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

E. J. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 15th January, 1910, at 11 A.M., at the Water Police Station, Kowloon, 99 JARS.

SPIRITS OF WINE.
Terms—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 13th January, 1910. [164]

THE HONGKONG LAND
RECOLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 25th January, 1910, at 11.30 o'clock A.M., for the Purpose of Receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

The WILLINGSHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 19th January, to TUESDAY, 25th January (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GOWBRAY S. NOEYCOTTE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1910. [165]

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship
"TSINANFU" will leave for the above Port on or about the 20th January.

For Freight and Passage apply to—
WALLEN & Co.,
Hongkong Club Annex,
Hongkong, 13th January, 1910. [163]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE
ITALIANA.
(Floro and Rabatta United Companies.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"CAPEI," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All Claims must be sent to the Office of the Undersigned before NOON on the 21st inst., or they will not be recognized.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

CARL WITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1910. [14]

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WELSH PRINCE,"

From NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named vessel are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

AEHNOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1910. [166]

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD-BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must be sent to the Office of the Undersigned, before the 2nd January, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD-MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1910. [15]

INTIMATIONS

FOR SALE

REMAINING Portions of MARINE
LOTS 31 and 36, at PEATA EAST,
Approximate Area, 41,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD
IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS

MARINE
LOT NO. 285
EXTENSIVE WATER
FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.
Apply— G. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.,
Engineers &c.,
PEATA EAST, HONGKONG.

Now ON SALE

MAIL TABLES
FOR 1910.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card 30 Cents
On Paper 21

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

AUCTION

E. J. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 17th day of January, 1910, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENT THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, at Kau U Kong in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be paid by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

No.	Surveyor No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)				S.	Reserve Fund
			W.	E.	N.	S.		
1	104	Kau U Kong	5' 0"	51' 0"	43' 67"	45' 4"	600	about 1,430

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have Appointed Mr. C. MING SHAN as Sole Manager of our Firm, and that all receipts and other documents purporting to be made by us must bear his signature, without which the same will not be recognized by us.

AH YOUNG & COMPANY,
(No. 1, Victoria Street),
Hongkong, 7th January, 1910. [147]

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

M. R. J. C. KITZMANTL, Junior Partner of our Hongkong Branch, being compelled to stay in Europe on account of family matters, has left our Firm, and the Partnership subsisting hitherto, has been dissolved by Mutual Agreement on 1st April, 1910.

Our Business will be carried on as hitherto, with

Mr. OSWALD KRAMER,

who is Authorized to sign the Firm, in charge of this Branch House.

H. ROBITSK & REIS.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1910. [161]

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

M. R. J. C. KITZMANTL, Junior Partner of our Hongkong Branch, being compelled to stay in Europe on account of family matters, has left our Firm, and the Partnership subsisting hitherto, has been dissolved by Mutual Agreement on 1st April, 1910.

Our Business will be carried on as hitherto,

with

Mr. OSWALD KRAMER,

who is Authorized to sign the Firm, in charge of this Branch House.

H. ROBITSK & REIS.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1910. [161]

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

M. R. J. C. KITZMANTL, Junior Partner of our Hongkong Branch, being compelled to stay in Europe on account of family matters, has left our Firm, and the Partnership subsisting hitherto, has been dissolved by Mutual Agreement on 1st April, 1910.

Our Business will be carried on as hitherto,

with

Mr. OSWALD KRAMER,

who is Authorized to sign the Firm, in charge of this Branch House.

H. ROBITSK & REIS.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1910. [161]

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

M. R. J. C. KITZMANTL, Junior Partner of our Hongkong Branch, being compelled to stay in Europe on account of family matters, has left our Firm, and the Partnership subsisting hitherto, has been dissolved by Mutual Agreement on 1st April, 1910.

Our Business will be carried on as hitherto,

with

Mr. OSWALD KRAMER,

who is Authorized to sign the Firm, in charge of this Branch House.

H. ROBITSK & REIS.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1910. [161]

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

M. R. J. C. KITZMANTL, Junior Partner of our Hongkong Branch, being compelled to stay in Europe on account of family matters, has left our Firm, and the Partnership subsisting hitherto, has been dissolved by Mutual Agreement on 1st April, 1910.

Our Business will be carried on as hitherto,

with

Mr. OSWALD KRAMER,

who is Authorized to sign the Firm, in charge of this Branch House.

H. ROBITSK & REIS.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1910. [161]

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

M. R. J. C. KITZMANTL, Junior Partner of our Hongkong Branch, being compelled to stay in Europe on account of family matters, has left our Firm, and the Partnership subsisting hitherto, has been dissolved by Mutual Agreement on 1st April, 1910.

Our Business will be carried on as hitherto,

with

Mr. OSWALD KRAMER,

who is Authorized to sign the Firm, in charge of this Branch House.

H. ROBITSK & REIS.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1910. [161]

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

M. R. J. C. KITZMANTL, Junior Partner of our Hongkong Branch, being compelled to stay in Europe on account of family matters, has left our Firm, and the Partnership subsisting hitherto, has been dissolved by Mutual Agreement on 1st April, 1910.

Our Business will be carried on as hitherto,

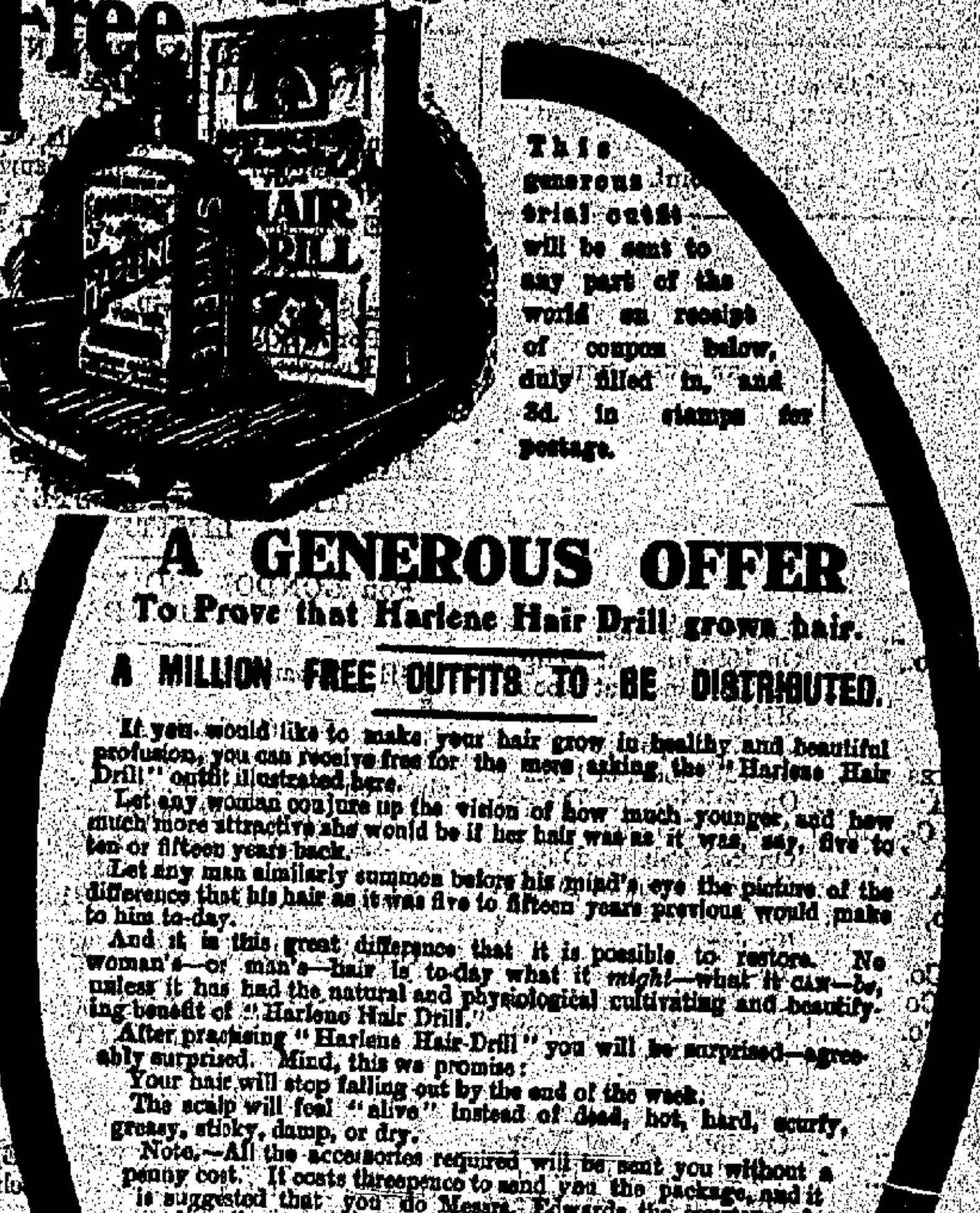
with

Mr. OSWALD KRAMER,

who is Authorized to sign the Firm, in charge of this Branch House.

H. ROBITSK & REIS.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1910. [161]

**A Trial outfit
Free**

COUPON FOR FREE "MACLELINE HAIR DRILL" OUTFIT.

To Messrs. EDWARDS, HARLENE CO., 10 and 11 High Holborn, London, England.

Send me one free "Harlene Hair Drill" for one week in accordance with the terms of this paper, and shall be glad if you will send me a copy of the same, 3d. stamps for postage to any part of the world.

Name _____
Address _____
138

PREMIUM BONDS

WE are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.

WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely safe securities payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodic drawings, either with Cash Premium varying from 5% to 20%, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

RATES OF PAYMENT.
We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Instalments ranging from 15s. to £20.

Write for Handbook, sent post free.

MELVILLE, GLYN & CO., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France). [76]

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE

MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

TONS. B.R.G.

"PRINZESS ALICE" - 10,911 - ON MARCH 23RD.

Capt. P. GROSCH.

"KLEIST" - 9,000 - ON APRIL 6TH.

Capt. O. PAHNKE.

"PRINZ LUDWIG" - 9,630 - ON APRIL 20TH.

Capt. F. V. BIRZEL.

CALLING AT NAPLES; GENOA; ALGIERS; GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

Early Booking Recommended.

For Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.

101

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**S.S. "MACEDONIA."**

(10,500 TONS.)

CAPTAIN C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

THIS THROUGH MAIL STEAMER FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON VIA BOMBAY WILL LEAVE HONGKONG ON MARCH 19TH, 1910, STAYING AT BOMBAY 24 HOURS ONLY AND IS DUE TO ARRIVE AT—

MARSEILLES - APRIL 16TH.**LONDON** - APRIL 23RD.

FARES TO LONDON—

1ST SALOON £71.10 SINGLE; £106.14 RETURN.
2ND " 448.8 " £72.12 "

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

1075

SIEN TING
SURGEON DENTIST
No. 10 D'AGUILAR STREET
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [1221]

DAVID CORSAE & SON
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAT
RELIANCE CROWN
TAPE GAULTING
ARTHOLD, KARBBERG & CO
Sales Agents

1535

THE WRECK OF THE "KING GEORGE"**DETAILS OF THE DISASTER**

The fine steel sailing ship King George, belonging to the Anglo-American Oil Co., was lost in Sunda Straits on November 24th, while returning from Hongkong to New York, having come out to the Orient with a cargo of oil and being on the return voyage. She was built at Greenock by Messrs. Russell & Co., in 1894, and was registered at New York by Lloyd's at 100 A. 1. She carried the British flag. Her gross tonnage was 2,042, and net 1,657.

She was commanded by Capt. J. E. Jeffery, who died soon after the wreck. One seaman also died from the exposure to which the crew were subjected. The crew were sent to Singapore from Batavia, and a court of enquiry into the wreck was convened on the 6th inst. We give a condensation of the reports appearing in the *States Times*. Those sitting on the Court of Enquiry were Mr. Wolstenholme (senior magistrate), president; Lieut. Cator, R.N., and Pilot Hawxwell and Snow. Mr. Hastings Rhodes, deputy public prosecutor, who appeared for the Crown, submitted the following questions:

1. Was the King George properly found and in a thoroughly seaworthy condition on leaving Hongkong on October 22, 1909?

2. Was the King George properly equipped with boats and life-saving appliances?

3. Where was the King George bound?

4. Were the usual and proper complement of officers available for duty on the King George?

5. Where and on what date did the King George strand?

6. Was everything done after the stranding to refit and save the vessel?

7. Were any lives lost?

8. Has the King George been abandoned, and if so when?

9. What is the finding of the court in respect of all the circumstances in connection with the stranding?

Mr. Rhodes stated that he had given the Anglo-American Oil Co. Ltd. the owners, notice of the enquiry, and understood that they would be represented, though no one had yet arrived. He understood that they merely intended to watch the proceedings and had not retained counsel.

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

The first witness examined was Mr. Peter Shand, mate on the wrecked ship. He put in the ship's articles and said that the vessel had a master and two officers. Mr. J. Fielding was the acting second officer. He was not a certified officer. His rating was bosun. There was no second mate procurable in Hongkong, so he was given the duties of that position. Fielding signed on at Hongkong in October, and witness in October, three days before the ship's departure. The King George had been in Hongkong about three months. There was no entry in the official log book about Fielding taking over the duties of second mate, but he took over those duties when he joined the vessel. It was quite unusual that he should have done so under the circumstances, especially without being noted in the log book.

The ship left Hongkong for New York direct, via the Sunda Straits, which had to be passed through at that time of the year. They were off Anjer, which is on Fourth Point, on the morning of November 23. They hove to there to get fresh provisions.

Mr. Rhodes read from the log book, which showed that equal weather was threatened from 5 p.m. on November 23. At 11.56 p.m. the ship struck with great force and beat heavily on coral and great boulders.

Witness said that he went on duty at 8 p.m. and was called, as was usual, at 11.45, so that he would be ready to go on duty at midnight, when his watch began. He got up on deck about four minutes before the vessel struck. The master sent him to the main braces to square them. This had just been accomplished when the strike. The weather was equally with high, choppy sea.

Was everything being done to save the ship when you went on deck?—They were wearing ship then.

Was that the best thing to do?—Not at all. It should have been done an hour before. Then the anchor should have been let go and the helm put hard-a-port. After the strike, everything possible was done. Witness himself let go the anchor, thinking that she might have struck on an outer boulder, but this was not so. She was ashore and was lost already.

Did any of you get ashore?—Not just then. The next afternoon, one man swam ashore with a line. The following day witness and four seamen went to Anjer in a damaged lifeboat to give notice to the agent there.

What damage was done when she struck?—Everything movable, including furniture. The gear, small, the deck, and deck fittings, life-boats. The boat shied, went down and the dying boughs was smashed. The hull was strained. The plank cracked in the bulk of the deck planking. The next morning at daylight she had five feet of water, which increased to nine feet at noon. The tide ebbed and flowed in her now. She was abandoned by the crew a month later, but there was a native watchman still on board. The ship was well equipped in every way with boats and life-saving appliances.

THE CAPTAIN'S CONDITION.

What was the cause of the death of the captain?—Excessive indulgence in strong drink. I can't call it by any other name.

What was the cause of the death of the seaman?—Same cause, sir.

What was his name?—James Hassard, who had been signed on at Hongkong.

Did you mess with the captain?—Yes.

Did anyone else mess with you?—No, sir.

Was the captain in a healthy condition?—Yes.

Did he take his regular watch all the way from Hongkong?—Yes, excepting for certain breaks due to his indulgence in strong drink.

When did you first notice this indulgence?—About a week out from Hongkong.

What was he drinking?—I can't say.

Whisky, I imagine.

Did he drink spirits at meals?—No, none whatever.

When he was the worse for drink did he leave the ship entirely to Mr. Fielding?—Yes, sir.

How long would he be ill?—Sometimes two days at a stretch.

What was the state of the captain's health on November 23?—I could see he was failing, but he seemed to be in good health and was able to attend to his duties.

Did he eat anything on his sick bed?—Very little.

How was he on the 2nd and 22nd?—He had been drinking, but all right.

On the 2nd?—He used to go to the deck and talk an intelligent interest in his position.

When did you have tea?—At half-past five.

Was he sober then?—I could see he had spirit in him, but he appeared to be all right.

You received an order to square the braces when you came on deck at 11.51?—Yes.

Was it clear at the time the captain was the order for tea?—It was perfectly wrong; a fellow who is drunk in what would be liquor. Even the captain spoke could you tell all he was doing?—In the extremity, I made a special notice to that, but this was a different intonation to his voice.

Was he drinking the next day?—Very heavy.

Do you know what he was drinking then?—I am, I understand.

When did he die?—At 11 a.m. on November 29.

Was he drinking rum all the time?—Till it was finished, then Florida water.

MORE DETAILS.

Did the captain and Hassard drink together?—Not till after the stranding. They had been on the *Eclipse* together. Hassard was boatswain.

They drank together continually till Hassard's death, which occurred the day before.

Witness stated that he had a master's certificate, given him eighteen years ago at Durban, and produced it.

You yourself are not a testotolier naked M. Blodde?—No.

Have you ever been master of a ship?—I have been master of a ship, I have been master of a sailing ship, for a period of twelve to fourteen years.

Is it unusual for an unacquainted man to be on watch?—Quite unusual, sir.

Did you turn the ship over to the master or to the second mate at 8 p.m.?—The master.

When you saw that the captain was incapable why didn't you take over the ship?—asked Mr. Rhodes.

Why?—I very often did stop on deck when I ought to have been below.

Did you take any steps to stop the able seaman from drinking?—I tried, but nothing to be gained by it, as the ship was ashore.

Was the master of the ship?—He was not the master.

Have you ever offered any advice to the captain?—Never, sir, only to the mate.

Do you consider him a capable man?—Throughly capable, sir.

What was the ship doing?—Forward.

What was the ship doing?—Forward.

He was very light.—Yes. She had a light.

Mr. Jones Fielding said that he signed on at Hongkong as boatswain at 27 months, but performed the duties of second mate to the captain and chief officer. Either of them gave alterations, of course. When he joined the ship, the captain wanted to sign him in as second mate, but he had no certificate.

He was told in the shipping office that he was to receive the duties of second officer, but as he had no certificate he had to sign on as boatswain.

In port he ate with the master and first officer, but at sea, while eating at the same mess, had to be on duty while they ate at their meals.

After leaving Anjer, the chief officer was sailing the ship.

He was on watch from noon to 4 p.m. and again from 6 to 8 p.m. He was off duty from 8 p.m. to midnight.

Witness was relieved by the chief officer and again relieved him. The chief officer, when he relieved him, gave him the orders and told him if anything happened to call the captain. The weather was very thick and equalized at 8 p.m. It got worse till the stranding. He called the captain at 11.15, because Third Point was astern and only two miles away. The captain came out and looked around and witness told him that they must do something decisive. He replied, "Don't bother, she is going all right," and he went back into the cabin and lay down. Witness saw the breakers and called the captain three times, but as he did not respond had to drag him off the settee. When he got out, he called to the man at the wheel to put the helm hard-a-port and told witness that he had been called too late. The chief officer went to the main braces.

Have you ever had certificates?—Never.

Have you known other cases in which men without certificates had signed on as boatswains and served as certified officers?—Yes.

It is true with the *Eclipse*. A man has been doing it there for three years. I was before the mast on that vessel, when the boatswain was acting as second officer.

Is this a habit of the Anglo-American Oil Co. P.—Yes.

Mr. Wolstenholme pointed out that this was a serious statement and witness withdrew it.

What is the wages of a boatswain?—£25.

Of a second officer?—£27.10.

</

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO AND	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PEN., SICILIA ANG. COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSAILLES	SICILIA Capt. C. H. Watkins, R.N.E.	About 13th Jan. 1st Feb.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE NYANZA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. S. Bradshaw, R.N.E.	Noon, 16th Jan. Jm.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	[ARCADIA Capt. S. Barcham]	About 1st Jan. 21st Jan.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	DEVANHA Capt. H. Powell	Noon 2nd Jan.	See Special Advertisement.
For further Particulars, apply to	E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent		

Hongkong, 11th January, 1910.

**HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
HAMBURG.**

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES
via SURATTA and COLOMBO
to HAVERE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo or Through Rates to all European North Continental and British
Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean,
Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports,
and all North and South American Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to
Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:

S.S. SEGOVIA	20th Jan.
S.S. SAMBIA	2nd Feb.
S.S. SAXONIA	9th Feb.
S.S. SPEZIA	15th Feb.
S.S. C. FRED. LAEISZ	27th Feb.
S.S. ALESIA	12th March.
S.S. BELGAVIA	17th March.

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong, 13th January, 1910.

HOMEWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:

S.S. SEGOVIA	20th Jan.
S.S. SAMBIA	2nd Feb.
S.S. SAXONIA	9th Feb.
S.S. SPEZIA	15th Feb.
S.S. C. FRED. LAEISZ	27th Feb.
S.S. ALESIA	12th March.
S.S. BELGAVIA	17th March.

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong, 13th January, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO AND	REMARKS
ZAMBOANGA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KAI FONG"	On 15th Jan., 4 P.M.	To HAINAN.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 13th Jan., 4 P.M.	
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"KUOKHANG"	On 13th Jan., 4 P.M.	
HOIHOW and HONGKOW	"HUPPEH"	On 14th Jan., 10 A.M.	
CHINA WANTAO and SHANGHAI	"WENHOUW"	On 16th Jan., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 16th Jan., Daylight	
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 18th Jan., 3 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"LUNAN"	On 20th Jan., 4 P.M.	
MANILA	"CHINHUA"	On 23rd Jan., Daylight	
MANILA THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY	"TAMING"	On 25th Jan., 3 P.M.	
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER Twice Weekly.			
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"			

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

MANILA CARNIVAL, 5th to 14th FEBRUARY.—S.S. "TEAN" will sail hence for Manila on 1st February and S.S. "TAMING" sails from Manila on 15th for Hongkong. Special Reduced return fare of \$50.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LUNAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Hills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.
For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS, 10

EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COENPHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
MAURITIUS, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN, GOETHEBORG and BALTIQUE PORTS	"CANTON"	About 5th Jan., 1910.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"INDIEN"	On 17th Jan.
COPENHAGEN and BALTIQUE PORTS	"INDIEN"	Middle of Febr.

For Further Particulars apply to MELCHEBS & CO., AGENTS, 6

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAIYANG," Capt. A. E. Hodges	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW.	FRIDAY, 14th Jan., 10 A.M.
"HAIMUN," Capt. Evans	SWATOW	SUNDAY, 16th Jan., 10 A.M.
"HAICHING," Capt. W. C. Pasmore	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW.	TUESDAY, 18th Jan., 10 A.M.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS, Hongkong, 12th January, 1910.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO AND
* MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 4th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YANGSANG"	Saturday, 5th Jan., Noon.
TSINGTAU, CHENG-TSING, LAO	"CHIHSING"	Monday, 7th Jan., 4 P.M.
SH'HAL, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOT	"FOOKSANG"	Friday, 11th Jan., Noon.
* MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 11th Jan., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Saturday, 12th Jan., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Tuesday, 1st Feb., Noon.

FOR THE MANILA CARNIVAL, FEBRUARY, 5th to 14th, 1910.

A Special reduced fare of \$50 for Return Passengers will be issued for our sailings to Manila of the 23rd January, and 4th February, available for 30 days from date of issue. Passengers taking out these tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tien-tsin & Newchwang Telephone No. 215, Sun Kiel 4.

For Freight and Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Hongkong, 13th January, 1910.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

[14]

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES FOR VISITORS TO THE CARNIVAL, SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO., General Managers [12]

CHINIAN OFFICES—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
TICKETS TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES AND TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES EXCHANGED.

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAYS OF 1910.

Head Office for the Far East—

16, DES VIEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

Japan Office—14, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

[13]

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS	Leave COLOMBO	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES & LONDON	Due MARSEILLES (Brindisi: 2 days earlier)	Due PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later)
ACADIA	7000	FEBRUARY 5	MANTUA	11000	FRIDAY
ASSAYE	7500	February 19	PERSIA	7551	MARCH 11
DELTA	8000	March 5	MALWA	11000	MARCH 26</td

**GEBRUEDER LENK
RODEWISCH IV.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BERLIN WOOL**

FOR PARTICULARS AND SAMPLES APPLY TO THE SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
FOR CHINA:
HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.
43-2]

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN
ROUTE TO EUROPE.

43-2 Private Letter Boxes G.P.O.—Boxholders are reminded that the rent (\$10 per
annum) of their Letter Boxes for the year 1910, is now due and should be paid in before the
20th instant, if they are desirous of retaining them for the current year.

The *Tourane*, with the French mail of the 17th December, left Singapore on Tuesday,
the 11th inst., at 5.30 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 16th inst., at
daylight. This packet brings reply to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 13th Nov.

POB	P.R.	DATE
Shanghai, moj., Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Vancouver and Tacoma	Sunrise ...	Thursday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sai Tai ...	Thursday, 13th, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Gregory Apur ...	Thursday, 13th, 2.00 P.M.
Zambawha, Cebu and Iloilo	Katong ...	Thursday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Chenau ...	Thursday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Ningpo and Shanghai	Kuklung ...	Thursday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Boncay Maru ...	Thursday, 13th, 4.00 P.M.
Phnompenh	Spir ...	Thursday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Laiyang ...	Friday, 14th, 9.00 A.M.

EXTRACT FROM**"THE LANCET"**

28TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

REGARDING**JOHNSTONE'S M.P.****PURE MALT WHISKIES**

WILLIAM GRANT & SONS, LTD., THE GLENFIDDICH DISTILLERY, DUFFTOWN, N.B.
Our analyses of these Whiskies indicate that the statements made in regard to
them are honest—that is to say, that they are Pure Malt Whiskies distilled in the Pot
Still. Moreover, the evidence of the palate is in favour of the statement that they are
fully matured. The flavour, while malty and rich, is "soft." A feature in the analytical
results was the amount of Ethers. The amount of Ethers represents a maximum quantity
for Whisky. It may be remarked also that acidity of these Whiskies was particularly low.
These Whiskies are well adapted for SPECIAL DIETETIC PURPOSES."

OBTAIABLE AT ALL THE WINE MERCHANTS.**H. RUTTONJEE & SON.****WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.**

TO-DAY,
NOON—Prize Distribution by H. E. the
Governor of Bengal's Public School.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.
Saturday, 15th Jan.—Extraordinary General
Meeting, The China Light & Power Co., Ltd.
Saturday, 15th Jan.—Auction of Spirits of
Wine by Messrs. Hughes and Hough.
Monday, 17th Jan.—Auction of Crown Land,
Public Works Dept.

Monday, 17th Jan.—Hongkong A.D.C. present
"The Torador" at the Theatre.

Tuesday, 25th Jan.—Shareholders' Meeting
Land Redemption Co., Ltd.

Tuesday, 25th Jan.—Twenty-Second Ordinary
Meeting of the West Point Building Co.,
Ltd.

Tuesday, 25th Jan.—Twenty-Second Ordinary
Meeting of the Hongkong Land Invest-
ment & Agency Co., Ltd.

Friday, 28th Jan.—Volunteer Ball.

Thursday, 10th Feb.—China New Year.

Monday, 14th Feb.—King Alfred Dance, City
Hall.

Tuesday, 15th Feb.—Hongkong Jockey Club
Races begin.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

January 12th.

On LONDON—

Telegraphic Transfer ... 197

Bank Bills, on demand ... 197

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 197

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 197

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight ... 197

Demandable Bills, 4 months' sight ... 197

On PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand ... 224

Credits, at 4 months' sight ... 224

On NEW YORK—

Bank Bills, on demand ... 452

Credits, at 60 days' sight ... 444

On BOMBAY—

Telegraphic Transfer ... 133

Bank, on demand ... 133

On CALCUTTA—

Telegraphic Transfer ... 133

Bank, on demand ... 133

On SHANGHAI—

Bank, at sight ... 748

Private, 30 days' sight ... 758

On YOKOHAMA—On demand ... 673

On MANILA—On demand—Peso ... 83

On SINGAPORE—On demand ... 763

On BATAVIA—On demand ... 1078

On HAIKONG—On demand ... 73 pm.

On BANGKOK—On demand ... 73 pm.

SOVEREIGN BANK'S Buying Rate ... \$1125

GOLD LINE, 100 fin. per tael ... \$53.10

BAR SILVER, per oz. ... 24.4

OPUM.

January 12th.

Quotations are:—

Malwa New ... \$1,450/1,480 per piong.

Malwa Old ... \$1,490/1,500

Malwa V. Old ... \$1,510/1,520

Persian fine quality ... \$1,530/1,550

Persian extra fine ... \$1,300/1,350

Petrie New ... \$1,600 per chest.

Petrie Old ... \$1,650

Petrie New ... \$1,650

Petrie Old ... \$1,650